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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/992,816	11/06/2001	Felipe Gomez	BOC9-2001-0040 (285)	5663

7590 11/16/2005

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EXAMINER

SKED, MATTHEW J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2655

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/992,816

Applicant(s)

GOMEZ, FELIPE

Examiner

Matthew J. Sked

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08/11/05 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, necessitated by the amendment.
3. It is noted that the applicant did not traverse the Official Notice taken in the previous Office Action and therefore it is taken to be admitted prior art (see MPEP 2144.03).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1-6, 8 and 10-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ortega in view of Baker (U.S. Pat. 6,122,613) and taken in further view of Suomela et al. (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0077830A1).

As per claims 1 and 12, Ortega teaches a system for displaying speech recognition system information comprising:

providing a single floating window (col. 2, lines 43-44) for displaying frames of speech recognition state information to a user (views with display commands, col. 2, lines 8-12);

frames differ from other frames according to speech recognition speech state information and are associated with a specific trigger event (dictation state views have dictation commands and text editing state view has text editing commands each associated with a unique trigger event, col. 2, lines 12-18 and lines 59-61);

dynamically varying said frames according to trigger events detected in the speech recognition system (views are present when such functionality is available and hence a state change trigger must inherently be present to indicate the availability of this functionality, col. 2, lines 61-63); and

wherein the frames variably displayed in the single floating window include a frame containing a list of valid speech recognition commands for a current speech recognition system state (dictation state views have dictation commands, col. 2, lines 12-18).

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Ortega does not specifically teach including a frame containing a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed.

Baker teaches a speech recognition system with a graphic user interface with a window that contains a word choice history window that allows the user to choose alternate text selections from a previously spoken word (col. 1, line 48 to col. 2, line 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega to contain a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed as taught by Baker because this would give the user choices to facilitate the correction of misrecognized speech.

Neither Ortega nor Baker teaches wherein at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event.

Suomela teaches a speech recognition system which displays a list of available commands in a certain context (paragraph 32) where the trigger events to begin recognition and subsequently determine the list of commands is an event based on new information in the environment or a notification of an external event such as a phone call which would be user-independent(paragraphs 26 and 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega and Baker so at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event as taught by Suomela because it would

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inform the user of the options available to dynamic events such as incoming calls or messages hence further assisting user operation.

6. Regarding claims 2 and 13, Ortega teaches detecting a trigger event in said speech recognition system and dynamically update single floating window according to said trigger event (dictation stops, col. 2, lines 16-18).

7. As per claims 3 and 14, Ortega teaches each trigger event specifying one frame from a plurality of context-dependent frames (when functionality is available the corresponding view is present, views differ according to the types of commands that are available and hence are context dependent, col. 2, lines 61-63).

8. As per claims 4 and 15, Ortega teaches the context dependent frame includes items of speech recognition system state information (text editing commands, Fig. 1, elements 22).

9. As per claims 5 and 16, Ortega suggests determining the speech recognition state information to be included in said context dependent frame corresponding to said detected trigger event (selecting list of commands to display corresponding to the frame, col. 3, lines 5-9).

10. As per claims 6 and 17, Ortega teaches the trigger event to be a change in the operational state of the speech recognition system (a state change would have to occur in the system for a new functionality to become available, col. 2, lines 61-63).

11. As per claim 8, Ortega teaches a single graphical interface configured to:

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display all context dependent frames of selected items of speech recognition system state information in a speech recognition system (plurality of views available to display and so must inherently be configured to display them, col. 2, lines 8-18); and

dynamically present selected ones of said plurality of context dependent frames in response to trigger events detected in said speech recognition system (views are present when such functionality is available and hence a trigger must inherently be present to indicate the availability of this functionality, col. 2, lines 61-63); and

wherein the frames variably displayed in the single floating window include a frame containing a list of valid speech recognition commands for a current speech recognition system state and wherein each frame presented is uniquely associated with a specific trigger event (dictation state views triggered by a dictation trigger event have dictation commands, col. 2, lines 12-18).

Ortega does not specifically teach including a frame containing a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed.

Baker teaches a speech recognition system with a graphic user interface with a window that contains a word choice history window that allows the user to choose alternate text selections from a previously spoken word (col. 1, line 48 to col. 2, line 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega to contain a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed

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as taught by Baker because this would give the user choices to facilitate the correction of misrecognized speech.

Neither Ortega nor Baker teaches wherein at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event.

Suomela teaches a speech recognition system which displays a list of available commands in a certain context (paragraph 32) where the trigger events to begin recognition and subsequently determine the list of commands is an event based on new information in the environment or a notification of an external event such as a phone call (paragraphs 26 and 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega and Baker so at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event as taught by Suomela because it would inform the user of the options available to dynamic events such as incoming calls or messages hence further assisting user operation.

12. As per claim 10, Ortega teaches the trigger event to be a change in the operational state of the speech recognition system (a change would have to occur in the system for a new functionality to become available, col. 2, lines 61-63).

13. As per claim 11, Ortega teaches a single graphical interface configured to:

a primary view and a separate single graphical user interface (a GUI having a separate window, col. 2, lines 43-44).

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display all context dependent frames of selected items of speech recognition system state information in a speech recognition system (plurality of views available to display and so inherently must be configured to display them, col. 2, lines 8-18); and

dynamically present selected ones of said plurality of context dependent frames in response to trigger events detected in said speech recognition system (views are present when such functionality is available and hence a trigger must inherently be present to indicate the availability of this functionality, col. 2, lines 61-63); and

wherein the frames variably displayed in the single floating window include a frame containing a list of valid speech recognition commands for a current speech recognition system state and wherein each frame presented is uniquely associated with a specific trigger event (dictation state views triggered by a dictation trigger event have dictation commands, col. 2, lines 12-18).

Ortega does not specifically teach including a frame containing a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed.

Baker teaches a speech recognition system with a graphic user interface with a window that contains a word choice history window that allows the user to choose alternate text selections from a previously spoken word (col. 1, line 48 to col. 2, line 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega to contain a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed

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as taught by Baker because this would give the user choices to facilitate the correction of misrecognized speech.

Neither Ortega nor Baker teaches wherein at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event.

Suomela teaches a speech recognition system which displays a list of available commands in a certain context (paragraph 32) where the trigger events to begin recognition and subsequently determine the list of commands is an event based on new information in the environment or a notification of an external event such as a phone call (paragraphs 26 and 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega and Baker so at least one of said trigger events is an automatic user-independent event as taught by Suomela because it would inform the user of the options available to dynamic events such as incoming calls or messages hence further assisting user operation.

14. Claims 7, 9 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ortega in view of Baker (U.S. Pat. 6,122,613) and taken in further view of Suomela et al. (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0077830A1) and Applicant's admitted prior art.

Ortega teaches the speech recognition state information to be a list of available speech commands (list of commands, col. 2, lines 43-46).

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Ortega does not specifically teach the speech recognition state information to be alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed.

Baker teaches a speech recognition system with a graphic user interface with a window that contains a word choice history window that allows the user to choose alternate text selections from a previously spoken word (col. 1, line 48 to col. 2, line 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega to contain a list of alternative text selections for a previously spoken word for which a speech-recognition operation has been performed as taught by Baker because this would give the user choices to facilitate the correction of misrecognized speech.

Ortega, Baker and Suomela do not teach the speech recognition state information to be a list of commands previously issued by a user.

Applicant's admitted prior art teaches that a command history is notoriously well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the system of Ortega, Baker and Suomela so the speech recognition state information to be a list of commands previously issued by a user because it would allow frequent commands to be displayed more prominently for the user.

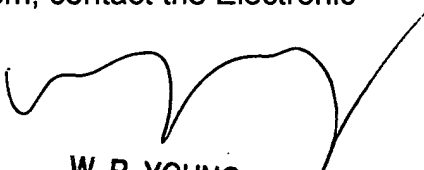
Conclusion

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. L'Esperance et al. (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0055844A1) and Luisi (U.S. Pat. 2002/0169617A1) teach speech recognition systems that display the commands available to the user during certain events.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Sked whose telephone number is (571) 272-7627. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:00 am - 4:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne Young can be reached on 571-272-7582. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



W. R. YOUNG
PRIMARY EXAMINER

MS
11/09/05